Vel. 85, No. 21,021.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1894-TWENTY PAGES.

the Cause.

Georgia People Excited Over the So-

licitor's Views and Making It

a Campaign Issue.

Secretary Carlisle is in a heap of trouble

by Judge Reeve, solicitor of the treasury,

to the effect that the repeal of the state

bank tax is not necessary in order to in-

crease local circulation. The question arose

on an inquiry by Mr. R. G. Clark of Rome,

Ga., as to the right of the commissioners of

Floyd county, Ga., to issue a certain

amount of county bonds, 4 per cent inter-

est, in denominations of five, ten and

twenty dollars, with a view of using the

same as local currency. He asked whether

such action would conflict in any way with

United States banking laws. The matter

was referred to Solicitor Reeve, and he ad-

vised the Secretary that no statute of the

United States prohibits the issue of county

held and committees appointed to arrange for a pig barbecue on the fon day.

The people may be downed to a very great

disappointment in this matter, however, in-assuich as Secretary Carlisle does not agree with the opinion of Solicitor Reeve and will

not take any action in the matter until ne has heard from Attorney General Olney, to whom he has referred Solicitor Reeve's

EXCEEDED APPROPRIATIONS.

Contingent Expenses for Our Foreign

Missions

port to the Secretary of the Treasury says

that the expenditures for contingent ex-

penses, foreign missions, during the year

have again exceeded the appropriation of

\$30,000 made for that service. The advisa-

bility is suggested of the appropriation for

this purpose, and also for the contingent

expenses, United States consulates, being sufficiently increased in the future to cover

the constantly recurring deficits each year

for these objects, and thus save the officers

affected thereby much inconvenience and

The excess of expenses of the consular

service over the receipts for fees is larger

than it has ever been in any year since 1881.

The largest excess of expenditures till now was in 1892, and was then \$157,545.05. The

receipts exceeded the expenses from 1887 to 1890, inclusive. Since 1890 the balance has

The excess this year in expenses is mainly

lief of seamen of the United States is made

and authorized by consuls at British Cana-dian ports for sailors from American fish-

ANNIHILATION FEARED.

Herole Mensures Necessary to Save

the Seals.

The inspectors of pelagic sealskins at

San Francisco, appointed for the purpose

by the Secretary of the Treasury, have re-

ported to the department the number of

sealskins taken by pelagic sealers during

the last season and brought to San Fran-

cisco. The whole number of skins examined

was 14,794, and of this number 9,239 were

taken from females, 1,285 from males and

4,260 from pups, six unknown. If the same

proportion of females existed among the

pups taken as among the old seals, the

whole number of females taken probably did not fall short of 13,000 out of a total

of 14,794.

These figures only confirm the treasury officials in their opinion that very heroic

measures will have to be adopted to pre-vent the total destruction of the sealing industry. Assistant Secretary Hamlin, who

recently made a therough personal investi-gation of the whole subject, is said to be of opinion that nothing short of a total ces-sation of sealing for a term of years can prevent the annihilation of the seal herds.

PRESIDENTS RETURN.

He is Expected Back Early Next

The President is expected to return to

this city early next week, probably Tues-day, and there is a possibility that he may

arrive here Monday. He will leave Gray

Gables on the revenue cutter Rodgers and

o the large falling off in the fees. The expenses, however, are \$49,685 less

1800, inclusive. Since 1800 the been on the side of the expenses.

almost double the amount for 1883.

Fifth Auditor Holcomb in his annual re-

opinion for review.

expense.

consequence of an opinion recently made

TWO CENTS.

# TALK ON THE TARIFF

the Masses.

ARE AGAINST EXTREMES

What the Republicans Will Do if Successful This Fall

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

If the republicans triumph at the polls next month may the result be accepted as an indorsement of the McKinley tariff? And will the next House, so interpreting the result, propose tariff legislation in conformance therewith?

These are very interesting questions in political circles, and they have developed some differences of opinion among the republican leaders themselves. Senator Sherman, on the stump in Ohio, recently expressed opinions indicating that he was not wedded to what is called McKinleyism, while ex-Speaker Reed, though challenging now the accuracy of the reporter, delivered himself, in Michigan the other day, of sentiments that were accepted as carrying a similar meaning.

## McKinley and His Bill.

Gov. McKinley, however, is on the stump daily, arguing on the old lines, and drawing immense crowds. His admirers contend that this is an indersement in itself, and means that the people are with him on the tariff question.

Among the most prominent republican members of the Fifty-first Congress when the McKinley law was enacted was Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, a personal friend of McKinley and of Speaker Reed. But Mr. Butterworth was not in sympathy with the lines upon which the McKinley bill was drawn, and he made that fact very plain during the House debate on the subject. He entered several very energetic protests from his place on the floor against carrying pro-tection to the extreme proposed, and at one time it was feared he would vote against the bill. He concluded, however, in the end to stand with his party, and did so.

## What Made Protection High.

But Mr. Butterworth is still of the opin ion that the McKinley bill was unwise. He was asked this question by a representative of The Star today:

"What, 'th' your judgment, were the influences and conditions that prevalled to make protection in the McKinley law so

Mr. Butterworth replied: There appeared to be, on the part of the ways and means committee, a misapprehen-sion, or at least a failure to recognize the profer function of a protective tariff, and as a result the bill reported was not prepared as it should have been with reference to a general principle, but too largely to sub-serve individuals and special interests. This resulted from the fact that the representa-tives of those special interests were heard by the committee and of course made a strong presentation, while the m per cent of republicans who were opposed to extremes were rot heard, or at least not until the fall after the bill was passed." What has been the real gist of the de-

## c:sion of the people on that subject rendered since at the polls?" A Protest Against Extremes.

The vote in 194-32, in my judgment, meant this and nothing more: It was a protest against extremes. It was not a proclamation in favor of free trade as our democratic friends seem to think; nor yet in any sense a protest against the protective system. Seventy-five per cent of the voters of this country favor a protective system; that is, its wise use, but only the imeliate beneficiaries of a very high tariff rate can be reconciled to duties that are extreme, and certainly not to exceed 25 per cent are in favor of free trade. The between the parties is schedules. The democratic party oppose any use of the system, and would destroy it. The republicans would use, not abuse the system, and hence their fight is to pre

rve it as a wise economic policy.
"The McKinley bill as it passed the ouse was thought, in some features, to represent one extreme; the tariff plank in the Chicago democratic platform repre-sents the other extreme, and prociaims a extermination against the system That plank suggests no purpose on the part of the democracy to revise or modpart of the democracy to revise or mod ify the protective system, but to desire it altogether, so in '94 we have to con-template the folley of certain extreme tar-iff men on the one hand, and the free traders on the other, the mass of the people are in favor of the middle groun !.

"And right in that connection I may say, Tom Reed in his reported interview, gave expression to the wisest and most popular thing he has said in three years It is has said in three years. since reported that he is inclined to a "If the republicans carry the next House concelling that Mr. Reed will be Speaker without opposition, what nort of tariff re-vision is likely to be, or ought to be, pro-

## Possible Tariff Revision

"In my conversations with several old members I find there is a feeling that Tom Reed will be Speaker in case the republicans get the House, always provided he is not found to be extreme on the tariff. He certainly has a great opportunity if it is wisely utilized.

"Touching the legislation of the next Congress, if it shall be republican, I do not think that anybody would have the temerity to suggest, much less undertake, a radical revision of the tariff. What is done will be accomplished by passing what some gentle man has denominated 'pop-gun bills;' that is, where, through inadvertence or lack of wisdom, something has been done that was radically wrong, it will be corrected."

## Presidential Possibilities.

"And whose candidacy for the presidency in 1806 would best represent and express

such action by the House?" "As to the presidency, a great many ar shaking the trees, but the fruit won't begin to fall for at least fifteen months, and I would not care to venture an opinion. Gov. McKinley is undoubtedly a conspicuous figure in the race for the nomination, as is Mr. Reed and Mr. Allison and some others, but it is too soon to predict what the acbut it is too soon to predict what the ac-tion of the republican party will be in that behalf. If the wheels are all running in '95, and prosperity abounds everywhere, some problems will be greatly simplified that now seem complex. In my judgment the Fifty-first Congress by a single blunder gave the only excuse the democratic party can offer for continuing to exist

Mr. Butterworth, it may be mentioned, b stumping for his party this year, and has addressed large audiences in the west

# Being one of the best speakers in public life, he is in great request. Treasury Appointments.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Joseph Noble, C. J. Stoddard and J. H. Cavanaugh of the Treasury Department as a committee to make the annual examination of the engraved stock in charge of the custodian of plates, dies and rolls at the bureau of engraving and princing, from which all government notes and se-

WILLIAMS LYNCHED

the villain was inaugurated. Early Thursday morning Sheriff Dove of Prince George's county found Williams, and placed him in jail at Upper Mariboro'.

Later in the day a preliminary hearing was held before Justice Harris, in Mariboro', at which Mrs. Hardesty described the treatment she had received, and fully identified Williams as her assailant. Her adopted daughter also recognized him.

Williams confessed his-crime, saying he was under the influence of liquor at the time. During the progress of Mrs. Hardesty's testimony the Beteners were wild with anger, and an immediate lynching was with difficulty restrained. Williams was remanded to jail for the action of the granted to ladorse it.

Sentiment of the Community Said to Indorse it. Ben. Butterworth on the Feeling of An Interesting Collection of Postal Para-

Monday. The idea of the museum had its inception with Mr. Wanamaker, but early found a friend in Postmaster General Bis sell. The work of organizing the exhibit was intrusted to Chief Clerk Frank H. Thomas, and the practical work of arranging it was done by Mr. Stanley I. Slack who will continue in charge of the museum. The new attraction occupies the room in the rorth of the building formerly used as the city post office, later by the supplies division of the department, and, until reclaimed for its present purpose, as a rubbish room. The exhibit illustrates the growth and methods of the postal service of this country, and in a smaller degree that of several other countries, notably Japan and Sweden.

One of the central figures of the museum is that of a pony post mounted and equipped. The horse is a stuffed bay of fine model. The animal did duty for several years as a nag for learners at the New York Riding Academy, died, was stuffed and bought by the government for service in connection with its exhibit at the world's

and bought by the government for service in connection with its exhibit at the world's fair.

Many of the children of the Four Hundren have learned to ride with their feet in their vest pockets on the back of this same stuffed horse. The carrier is a tall wax man, with long blonde hair and whiskers, leather-trimmed sombrero, blue ilannel shirt, corduroy breeches, boots, mall sacks and shooting froms. A large model of the mail steamer City of Paris, which cost the government \$7,000, stands close to a nodel of the sidewheeler Southerner, the first steamer to carry the United States mall across the Atlantic. Nearby is a model of the light draught, flat bottom, topheavy packet used in carrying mail on the narrow, shallow rivers of the south and west. A fully equipped model of a postal car, which cost \$5,000, is also shown. A mail sledge, with Indian driver and three Michigan dogs that saw actual service, with their harness, is also displayed in a field of imitation snow.

In the case containing illustrations of the service in Sweden is the figure of a carrier armed with revolver and sword and carrying bugle and pouches.

A great case hangs on the east wall, containing a complete exhibit of the United States postage stamps struck from the original dies and covering the period from 1847 to 1803. Money orders, postal cards and stamped envelopes are also shown. Around the walls are frames, within which are the current series of the stamps of all nations. Portraits of Postmasters General Wanamaker, Hazen and Bissell are also displayed. Among the attractions is a case illustrating the service of Japan. Efficies

Wanamaker, Hazen and Bissell are also displayed. Among the attractions is a case illustrating the service of Japan. Efficies of railway mail clerks, ordinary postmen and special delivery messengers stand here and there. A great variety of mail pouches, cancelation devices and other equipment may be seen. Hanging on the north wall are pictures showing a mail stage hold-up in the west. It is an interesting place.

## BARON FAVA'S RETIREMENT. A Rumored Change in the Italian Em-

to be made in the Italian embassy in this city, and that Baron Fava, the present ambassader, is to be placed on the retired list. Although this report lacks official confirmation, it receives general credence in diplomatic circles, on account of the advanced age and alleged feeble health of Baron Fava. His retirement from active diplomatic service has been looked for by his more intimate friends for some time. He is the oldest diplomat in this city in point of lergth of continuous service at this cap-ital, and would now be the dean of the ital, and would now be the dean of the diplematic corps but for the fact that Sir Julian Pauncefore, the British ambassador, received his commission to that office be-fore Baron Fava's promotion to the grade

## Treasury Department Changes. The following promotions have been made

in the classified service in the Treasury De-

Secretary's office-Geo. Koehier, from \$1, 200 to \$1,400.

Controller of the currency-W. S. Davenport, N. C., from \$1,200 to \$1,400; H. V. Dresbach, S. D., from \$900 to \$1,000; Miss C. Gracen, Mich., from \$300 to \$1,200; F. L. Mitchell, Ala., from \$1,400 to \$1,000; W. E. Sullivan, N. Y., from \$1,200 to \$1,400.

Treasurer's office-Lemuel Adams, Ill. from \$500 to \$1,200; C. J. Gates, Ark., from \$900 to \$1,290; Frank Haines, Ill., from \$900 to \$1,200; Geo. W. Lacy, Minn., from \$000 to \$1,000; Miss Mary Leet, Mich., from \$000 to Register's office-W. F. Andrews, Mich.,

from \$1,200 to \$1,400.

Auditor for Post Office Department-T. H. Auditor for Post Office Department—T. H. Sweeney, Minn., from \$1,600 to \$1,800; L. D. Brosius, Pa., from \$1,600 to \$1,800; J. H. Clark, Kan., from \$1,400 to \$1,600; M. L. Marks, Mo., from \$1,400 to \$1,600; Henry Ferris, N. Y., from \$1,400 to \$1,600; D. B. Baker, Ind., from \$1,400 to \$1,600; D. B. Correction Ga., from \$1,200 to \$1,600; D. B. Coretantine, Ga, from \$1,200 to \$1,400; Geo. E. Resen, Ky., from \$1,200 to \$1,400; N. T. Worley, Tenn., from \$1,000 to \$1,200; Mrs. Louisa Farden, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; Richard Washington, Va., from \$1,000 to \$1,200; Miss Annie McRae, Iowa, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; W. B. Randall, La., from \$1,000 to \$1,200; G. N. Clark, Pa., from \$00 to \$1,000; Mrs. F. C. Anderson, N. Y., from \$000 to \$1,000; Miss J. W. Thack, Ark., from \$000 to \$1,000; Miss J. W. Thack, Ark., from \$000 to \$1,000; Miss A. A. Gallaher, W. Va. or tautine, Ga , from \$1,200 to \$1,400; Geo. \$1,000; Miss J. W. Thack, Ark., from \$000 to \$1,000; Miss A. A. Gallaher, W. Va., from \$840 to \$000; Miss M. A. Minnix, D. C., from \$840 to \$000; Miss L. B. Isaacs, Miss., from \$720 to \$840; A. M. Condra, D. C., from \$720 to \$840; Mrs. Mary Fox, Pa., from \$720 to \$840; Mrs. Mary Fox, Pa., from \$720 to \$840; Mrs. Mary Long, D. C., from \$720 to \$840; Miss Mary Long, D. C., from \$720 to \$840; Miss Mary Long, D. C., from

# Interior Department Changes.

The following official changes were made in the Department of the Interior today: Office of the Secretary-Resignation, Mrs. Laura Creaser Ewing of the District of Columbia, clerk, \$1,400.

Patent office-Appointments-Herbert Lewis of Massachusetts and Robert L. Ames of Michigan, fourth assistant examiners, \$1,200; George G. Thomson of Michigan and James S. Hazen of Virginia, copylsts, \$720. Resignations—George R. Baldwin of Illinois and Edwin S. Johonnott, jr., of Illinois, fourth assistant examiners.

fourth assistant examiners.

Pension office-Resignations-Miss Eva C.
Ware of Maryland, Sterling Parks of Onio
and Thomas W. Watkins of Tennessee,
clerks, \$1,400; Henry Filler of Pennsylvania, clerk, \$1,200; Miss Gertrude H. Watt
of Illinois, clerk, \$1,000.

General land office-Promotions-Win, C.
Van Hay of Misseard clerk, \$1,000.

Van Hoy of Missouri, clerk, \$1,600 to \$1,800; Mrs. Rebecca McLaughlin of Michigan and Mrs. Rebecca McLaughlin of Michigan and Samuel A. Moreland of Georgia, clerks, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Miss Emma G. Fraser of Illinois, Miss Mary P. Whitwell of the District of Columbia and Chas, A. Oben-chain of Illinois, clerks, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Clift R. Richards of Massachusetts, clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,400; Thos. Rufin of North Caro-lina, clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,200.

Treasury Receipts. National bank notes received today for redemption, \$250,370. Government receipts-From internal revolue, \$250,072; customs \$380,455; mircellaneous, \$21,426

to Indorse It.

JUSTICE HARRIS' HEARING

## ecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

MARLBORO', Md., October 20.-Stephen Williams, colored, who was brought to jail on Thursday on the charge of attempting a felor lous assault on Mrs. Albert Hardesty was taken from the jail here and lynched about 3 o'clock this morning. The crowd. numbering fifty, was a well-organized one, and in a quiet manner did their work effectively. They climbed over the jail fence and unlocked the gate from the inside, where it had been locked by the guard to the jail on retiring. They then went to the rear of the jall and broke open the back door by cutting the iron bolts which held the lock, with difficulty, forcing open the door with a crowbar. They then went upstairs direct to the cell in which the negro was confined, and with one blow broke the lock and secured their negro, who velled murder, but was evidently gagged by the rope around his neck, which was put on in the cell.

They then took the prisoner out of the back door, around the jail and down to the iron bridge, where Joe Vermillion was lynched by a mob-the brother of Lloyd Vermillion, who was murdered here recently. About 100 yards from the jail several pistol shots were fired, two of which took effect, one in the lower portion of the victim's lung, and the other, striking a button, was imbedded in his groin.

The shock made him make an outcry, which was the cause for some merriment among the lynchers, who seemed to take a delight in his death. He was then taken to the bridge and strung up.

The crowd, after seeing that he was dead, quietly dispersed to their homes, seeming well satisfied with their work.

'he sentiment of the community is evidently with the lynchers, for the citizens generally have expressed their feelings very strongly in regard to this crime, knowing that he deserved such a fate, and, owing to the facts connected with the case, he could not meet his just fate of hanging, as it was only an attempt.

citizens of the town in going to the depot have to pass the spot where the body was hung, so Justice James Harris summoned a jury, cut the body down and placed it under the same sycamore tree where Vermillion's body was placed when lynched. and the jury, after examining his body, adjourned to the court house until 9

Justice Harris presided at the hearing at Word comes from Rome that a change is He testified that he suspected something was going to happen, and had sent his keys to the jail. After he had retired three or four men came to his house, which is about a quarter of a mile from the jail. and awakened him, saying they had a pris-

oner, and wanted the keys of the jail. He said he did not have them, but they had better go and see Mr. Charles Dumbhardt, the guard to the jail. They then left, and shortly after returned and demanded the keys again, saying that Dumbhardt would not let them in and they must have the

kevs. Mr. Spicer told them again that he did not have them.

The spokesman of the crowd pulled his

pistol, and, pointing it at Spicer, demanded

Spicer refused and pulled his gun He (Spicer) then heard an outcry, as if at the jail, and the men galloped off. Mr. Dumbhardt, the next witness, the guard at the jail, testified that he was first awakened by steps near the back door of the jail, as if some one was attempting to unlock the door from the outside. They then began to force the door and took about an hour to get it open, after which they

went upstairs and broke the lock off. The prisoner made an outcry of "mur der" when the door was being broken open. He (Dumbhardt) did not come out of his cell. He did not think it advisable. He could not see the prisoner brought down owing to the situation of his room, but he saw them go through the gate on a run. He thought the prisoner had escaped from them, but was told afterward by a prisoner that Williams had a rope around his neck and had each hand tied before he left the

cell. The jury then retired and brought in a verdict that he came to his death by violence at the hands of parties unknown. James Williams, the father of the man lynched, came this morning to bring his boy some clothes, and found him stretched out in the corridor of the jail dead. His body will be buried in the jail yard at the expense of the county tomorrow. The negro was twenty-three.

# STEPHEN WILLIAMS' CRIME.

Deliberate Arrangements Made for

His Lynching by the Prince Georgians The crime for which Williams was lyr ched was the attempted outrage of Mrs. tate Hardesty, wife of a well-known fa mer living in Prince George's county, near the little village of Woodmore, in the Princess Anne district.

Wednesday night between 9 and 10 o'clock Williams left the grocery store in Woodmore, where Mr. Hardesty was, and proceeded to the latter's house. He entered and made his way to Mrs. Hardesty's room. Pushing open the door, he was asked by the affrighted and indignant woman why he dared to come into her apartment. The man said he wanted to see Mr. Hardesty. He was told that Mr. Hardesty was at the store. Thereupon he advanced upon the woman and said he would kill her if she did not submit to him.

H: then took her, screaming and strug-gling, in his arms, and carried her from the house a distance of 200 yards, making several attempts to accomplish his purp eral attempts to accomplish his purpose. A buildog belonging to the Hardestys attacked him viciously each time, preventing him from consummating his crime, and at last the woman escaped from his embraces and fled across the stable yard to a thicket. Will'sms followed when he had shaken off the down and carefully for his state. Will'ams followed when he had shaken of the dog, and searched for his victim in the bushes, passing near the spot where she creuched several times. At last he gave up his quest, and Mrs. Hardesty, in her night clothes, and with her bare feet bleeding from the briars and stones, made her way to the house of a neighbor named twood, and told the appalling story of her experience. The alarm was immediately given, and before midnight a hot pursuit of her strength of the strength

Condition.

M. DUPUY HEARS THAT HE IS BETTER

General Sympathy Felt Throughout France.

in all its phases by the leading men of Prince George's county.

It was pointed out that James Allen, who was hanged at Mariboro' in the latter part of July for committing a similar assault upon a little school girl named Simpson, had been given a fair trial that had cost the county a large sum of money on account of a change of yenue being had to Anne Arundel county, but that his treatment had evidently had no effect as a lesson, because Williams and Allen had left the same store in Woodmore to commit their crimes, the scene of each being not a half mile apart,

their crimes, the scene of each being not a half mile apart.

It was therefore decided to take summary measures at once, as Williams had confessed, and the long time ensuing before he could be tried might be taken advantage of by the prisoner in some way to defeat the ends of justice. All the arrangements for the lynching were thereupon completed, and before noon yesterday the lynching party had been formed and had agreed to assemble in Marlboro' at 10 o'clock last night. PARIS. October 20 .- A council of min isters was held at the Elysee palace today. Premier Dupuy notified the council that he was in receipt of telegraphic advices stating that there was a slight im provement in the czar's condition.

the greatest concern for the health of the car is felt in France.

CARLISLE IS TROUBLED An Opinion on the Issue of County Bonds

> Dispatches received from various parts of France quite bear out the truth of the statements made by the Temps. The czar, since the fetes at Toulon, following the arrival there of the Russian squadron under Admiral Avellan, has everywhere in the French republic been considered as the life ally of France, and one could hardly enter a peasant's cottage or a farm house without finding that the central picture therein displayed on the walls is the colored print which was distributed broadcast at the time of the Russian festivities. This print represents the czar as offering his print represents the czar as offering his hand to the late President Carnot, with the masts of the Constradt and Toulon squadrons in the background. The print referred to is to be found even in the most out-of-the-way spots of France.

tents of the bulletin, issued in St. Petersburg at 10 o'clock last night, became generally known today, there was a certain feeling of relief in knowing that the czar still lives, as the official intelligence of the previous twenty-four hours created intense anxiety.

bonds in any denomination, and that a county has the right to issue bonds when not in contravention to the constitution of in the morning, as usual, although he was suffering from general weakness and the action of the heart had not changed. The general condition of the patient was unchanged. This bulletin was signed by the five doctors in attendance upon the czar. Private advices from Livadia state that toward midnight the graver symptoms continued. These advices add that his majesty was terribly depressed throughout the day. St. Petersburg advices of this morning say that prayers are being offered up today throughout the Russian empire for the re-As to the state bank tax act of 1875, Mr. Relye held that the word "county" is not enumerated among the taxable bodies, and that therefore county londs are not subject that therefore county to the 10 per cent tax.

The people of Flyd county have become wildly enthusiastic eyes this opinion, and are making elaborate parations to have the bond itsae autice at the coming election, it being one the principal issues of the campaign. Mass heetings have been

# Interest in Berlin.

Darmstadt.

legs are greatly swollen with water. According to a well-informed personage a friend of the Grand Duke Peter, Princess Alix of Hesse, to whom the religious ques tion constituted the great stumbling block to her marriage, was the first to declare that all her hesitation over the formalities of submission to the Russo-Greek synod has betrothed was at death's door. It is under

Princess Alix, by the way, was educated upon strict Lutheran lines, with a slight mixture of free thought, derived from the teachings of the French liberal Protestant, Pastor Coquerel, and she may be considered

as a broad church woman.

Princess Alix, it is understood, immediate ly upon her arrival at Livadia will go through the ceremony of formally entering the orthodex church, which ceremony will soon afterwards be followed by her mar

than they were last year, notwithstanding the item of salaries while receiving instruc-tions and in transit of consular officers is The amount paid last year for the relief of 1,114 seamen was \$24,769.19, while for this year 1,040 seamen were relieved at a cost of \$21,304.43. Considerably more than oneof the total expenditure for the reonvulsive attacks accompanied for

> Nature of the Czar's Illness LONDON, October 20 .- A striking fact in connection with the czar's illness is the difference of opinion regarding the exact

The Paris Figaro, for instance, today de clares that the symptoms disagree with the usual symptoms of kidney disease, and states that there is a conflicting side to the czar's illness which has perplexed his phy-sicians. The Figaro adds that one of the sicians. The Figaro adds that one of the czarina's sisters a fortnight ago received an official communication, stating that the czar was suffering from a tumor below the left kidney, respecting which the doctors disagreed. Prof. Zacharin was convinced that it was cancerous, and that it was impossible to operate upon it. This was his ground for recently informing the czar that the could not possibly live as the disagree. e could not possibly live, as the disease

was incurable.

Prof. Leyden, however, was more optimistic, and, after a careful study of the symptoms of the czar's trouble, expressed the belief that it was true that a tumor existed, but, he added, it was of a benign nature and curable. The Figaro then proceeds to make the startling and almost incredible statement that the czar has been hedly nursed, and that the arrangement. badly nursed, and that the czar has been badly nursed, and that the arrangements for his care were quite of a primitive nature. The Figaro does not give its authority for making the latter assertion.

Gone on the Stump

will come straight through to this city, taking the train at Jersey City and avoiding New York city with its political turmoils altogether. Private Secretary Thurber, who is now in Detroit, has telegraphed that he will be in Washington Monday, and that is taken as an infication that the President's return will not be delayed much longer. Another officer of the administration has cone on the stump. This is Assistant Sec-

Conflicting Reports in Regard to His

REGARDING THE MALADY

ST. PETERSBURG, October 20.-The latest reports received here from Livadia indicate that though the czar is alive he is rapidly weakening.

There is no doubt that outside of Russia

The Temps in an article which may be regarded as an expression of the general

feeling of sympathy of the French people, says that there is not a corner of l'rance where prayers have not been offerd up for the recovery of the czar, and not a house hold in France where his illness is not the chief topic of conversation. Dispatches received from various parts of

## .The Feeling in London.

LONDON, October 20.-When the con-

The bulletin referred to was a dispatch from Livadia saying that the czar had passed the night of the 18th almost sleepless. It was added that his majesty rose in the morning, as usual, although he was covery of the czar, and it is also stated that great impatience is manifested at the scantiness of the official news sent out in regard to the condition of his majesty.

BERLIN, October 20 .- In Berlin interest in the dying czar is enhanced by the anxiety felt respecting the possible political consequences of his death, and especially in regard to the marriage of the czaro witch to a German princess, Alix of Hesse

The Vossische Zeitung learns that the wedding will now have to take place at the czar's bedside, as it is impossible that he can be removed elsewhere, the ocdemi which is concomitant of the disease of th kidneys, quite preventing his standing.

stood that her scruples chiefly referred to saying the extra ecclessiam nulla salus, which contains a condemnation of the religion of her native country.

riage to the czarowitch.

This hurry, of course, is contrary to all custom and precedent, but, in view of the unique circumstances of the case, the necessary dispensations will be granted.

According to a dispatch from St. Peters. ourg, published by the National Zeitung vening, and according to special information from a medical authority nov at Livadia, the czar, during the last forty-eight hours, has been seized with a series of convulsive attacks accompanied for several hours by temporary unconsciousness. It is added that his death cannot be long

nature of the malady from which he is

suffering.

The statement is somewhat unkind, as it is known that the czar's most assiduous nurse has been the czarina, who, according to rumor, has been breaking down under the strain of attending continually upon her dying husband.

AMONG Republicans Encouraged by Complications

Smiling Faces at the Congressional Headquarters-Mr. Gorman

Returns Home.

in New York.

The folks around the republican congressional headquarters in this city do not at-tempt to conceal their great gratification over the sudden twist that has come in the New York situation. The nomination of Hugh Grant as Tammany's eleventh-hour candidate for the mayoralty has cast a broad grin over the countenances of the visitors and the members of the committee, who say that they see in this a sure sign of demoralization that cannot fall to hurt the democratic canvass for Congressmen. The acting chairman of the committee, Mr. Apsley, says that he cannot conceive how Tammany can pull into shape now-seventeen days before election-with the schism in the ranks of the regular democracy caused by the disaffection of Straus unhealed by a

single word of comfort or regret.

single word of comfort or regret.

He predicts that there will be nothing to come to help out the cominant party in the state, and counts on a large republican majority for both tickets.

This morning there were visitors from Virginia closeted with Mr. Apsley for an hour or so, including Gen. Brady and Mr. Yost, the father of the candidate in the tenth district. They told the chairman that the indications now point strongly to the election of Mr. Yost, who is making a very strong fight, and arousing unusual very strong fight, and arousing unusual

Diplomatic Senator Gorman. Senator Gorman returned to his home in

Laurel, Md., yesterday from New York, and spent a few hours today at the Capitol. In response to questions he said that he knew nothing more of the situation in New York politics than he had seen published in the newspapers and sail that he had not conferred with any of the democratic lead-ers while in New York. He teclined to make any prophecy as to the result of the campaign or to discuss the situation further than to say that it was very complicate 1. He contradicted the report which has been

circulated to the effect that he would take the stump for Senator Hill in New York.

"So far as I know now." he said, "I shall not return to New York during the campaign, and it is not my purpose to make speeches anywhere. I think I am entitled to a rest, and I decided when Congress adjourned to make speeches.

gress adjourned to make no speeches any-where during the recess."

The Senator's health, which was very poor during the latter part of the last ses-sion, has improved somewhat, but he says it is not all that he could desire.

for his release, inasmuch as Judge La-combe held that Howard was both a per-possibility of its being anything more than rightfully in this country. Mr. Tracy there-

fore suggested that the Treasury Depart-

ment abandon further proceedings in the Secretary Carlisle telegraphed in reply secretary Carnisis telegraphed in reply that he had referred the case to the immigration board of review at Ellis Island to fully investigate it and report the facts to him for action. He is not entirely satisfied of fight in these districts, where it would with the present record of the case, and will take no further action in the r will take no further action in the matter until he receives the report of the New York board. The questions of the deporta-tion of Howard and of the prosecution of Mr. Morton will depend altogether upon the result of the proposed investigation at New York. It is stated positively at the Treasury Department that no proceedings will be instituted against Mr. Morton except on the production of prima facie evidence that he violated the law in the importation of

## IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION. Ruling Upon the Determination

Howard under contract.

Commencement of Service. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Revolds has made a ruling holding that section 4701, Revised Statutes, limits the legal termination of service in any pension case to either one of only two possible dates. These are the date of actual discharge for any other cause than expiration of the term of service of the organization and the date of disbandment of the organization because of the expiration of the term of service. It is held that a determination of commencement of service by the Department from its records, after full consideration of the law and the facts, in any claim based upon service during or since the war of the rebellion, will be accepted by the Interior Department as final The rule that pay is coincident with and de termines the period of such service is vacated and set aside, and the consequent de isions are overruled.

## A SUMNER TABLET. To Be Placed in the Building Wher

the Great Publicist Lived. The late Charles Sumner's executors in Boston have this week arranged to set a brass tablet in the H street corner of the Arlington, to measure 2 feet by 3, and to be placed 8 feet from the ground. It will contain the name of the distinguished publicist and a record of the years in which he occupied the premises. Mr. Roessle has he occupied the premises. Mr. Roessle has given his permission with proper alacrity, and it is supposed that the acquiescence of all the owners of the property will shortly be forthcoming.

# Brazilian Amnesty Likely.

The opinion is expressed at the Brazilian legation here that Da Gama and Mello, who are still opposing the government, are keeping up a guerilla warfare in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, in southern Bra zil, for the purpose of obtaining full amnesty from Moraes, who will soon succeed Peixoto as president of Brazil. The Brais, it is said, do not numbe 5,000, and move along the Uruguayan and Argentine borders, making incursions into Brazil from time to time. They desire full amnesty, and it is believed that President Moraes, who is described as a man of cociliatory disposition, will agree to this, though Peixoto, the president, refuses to treat with them, his only terms being that Mello, Da Gama and others shall submit to trial by the courts for treason and abide by the result.

Senator Ronch Going West. Se ator Roach of North Dakota, who ha been here since Congress adjourned, will leave here tonight for North Dakota, and will open the campaign at Fargo

The Czar's Condition.

A Star reporter who called at the Russian retary Wike of the Treasury Department.
He left here today to make political of the attaches of the legation are now in speeches at Wheeling, W. Va., and at Hillsborough, Shelbyville, Effingham, Greenville and Alton, Ill.

# THE POLITICIANS ON A STILL HUNT

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Pesterdap's Star contained 55 cofumns

of advertisements, made up of 810 separate announce: ments. EBese advertisers

bought publicity-not merely

Democrats Are Uneasy Over the Apparent Republican Inactivity.

# FEARS OF SURPRISES BEING PLANNED

Pleased at the Mayoralty Change in New York City.

STRAUS A DISAPPOINTMENT

It is reported that the republicans congressional committee have recently changed their plan of campaign, or, at all events, if they have not changed, one different from that which they were supposed to be following has been disclosed, and they are planning a coup d'etat, by which they expect to get an advantage over their adversaries. Early in the campaign it was impressively announced at the republican headquarters that they did not propose to proselyte democrats, but that their efforts would all be directed toward arousing republicans to activity and getting out every republican vote. It was figured out by Mr. McKee that there were so many more republican votes than democratic votes in a certain number of districts, and that the only question was that of getting the republicans to the polls. If this were accomplished there would be no difficulty, according to his calculations, in securing a repub-

## ifcan majority in the next House. Planning a Surprise.

The story is now that the committee is corking to accomplish a great deal more than this, and that while the democrats are on guard at certain places that they expect to be the point of attack, the republicane are planning to surprise them in quarters where extra efforts on the part of the democrats have not been regarded as necessary. There are several districts, all very well known, where the democrats are regarded as in great danger, and where extraordinary efforts are being put forth by, them.

It has been assumed by the democrats It has been assured by the democrate that necessarily those districts where the majorities of sitting members are small the republicans would make their main attack, a very slight disaffection in the democratic ranks being sufficient to give promise of the overturn of the district. To the surprise of the democratic campaigners, however, it has been discovered that while a great deal is said in the newspapers about such doubt-ful district as Wilson's in West Virginia and a number of others, that on the stump MR. MORTON'S COACHMAN.

Treasury Department Waiting Some Reports on the Case.

The action of Judge Lacombe in dismissing the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Howard, Mr. Morton's English under coachman, does not by any means dispose of the case. Secretary Carlisle received a telegram this morning from Gen. Tracy, Howard's counsel, asking for his release, inasmuch as Judge Lacome instances it is said that the stump there has appeared no evidence of any particular effort on the part of the part did the talk about the fight in the Wilson district, the fight in the Wilson district. The fight in the Wilson district, the fight in the Wilson district. for his release, inasmuch as Judge La- some instances it is said that this has ap-

## willful neglect. On a Still Hunt.

This situation naturally arouses the suspicion that the republicans are working in some quiet way on new lines, and it is prob-The report is that while keeping up a show of fight in these districts, where it would naturally be expected that they would make their contest, they are figuring on the capture of a number of districts where the democrats feel safe on account of the large majorities they have had heretofore. It is suggested that the republicans are calculating upon overconfidence, apathy and some disaffection arones, democrate the transdisaffection among democrats in these "solid" democratic districts to overcome the majorities by a still hunt and sudden devel-

## opment of activity in the close The Change in New York.

Democrats profess, instead of being alarmed by the necessity of changing horses in the middle of the stream, to be greatly pleased by the transfer by Tammany from Straus to Grant as their candidate for mayor of New York. It is asserted that it developed very soon after Straus' nomination that Tammany had an elephant on their hands in this cross be-tween a Tammanylte and a Clevelandite for a candidate. His nomination failed to placate the Cleveland people or independent charitable reform element, which it was expected to please, and at the same time failed to arouse any enthusiasm among the Tammany people, who must take off their coats and do whatever was to be done to coats and do whatever was to be done to secure the election. The intense opposition of the Sun to Mr. Straus was an unexpected and a serious matter of consideration. It was known that Mr. Paul Dana disliked Straus personally and that he had protested against the nomination. But the Tammany folks had not calculated on this going of for a to effect the relieve the Tammany folks had not calculated on this going so far as to affect the policy of the paper toward a regularly nominated candidate of the organization. Altogether the result of Straus' nomination was disappointing, and as dangerous as it may be to make a change of candidates thus late in the canvass, the opinion is expressed that the change is from a prospect of certain defeat to one of fair hope of election. It is said that the acceptance of the candidacy of ex-Mayor Grant will put a great deal of life and earnestness into Tammany's campaign, and that if it has no other result, it will aid the democrats by bringing out the will aid the democrats by bringing out the full democratic vote in the congressional canvass. The democrats themselves assert great confidence in Mr. Grant's election. With relation to the difficulties over the numinations for Congress between the Grace people and Tammany, it is said that developments are to be expected before middle of next week, but on election day it will be found that in none of the

# INCREASE RECOMMENDED.

listricts will there be two democratic can

Gen. Ruggles Thinks Army Strength Should Be 30,000.

In his annual report Adjutant General Ruggles recommends that the enlisted strength of the army be increased to 30,000 men so as to give a maximum of 25,000 to the regimental fighting force. This maximum is only about two-thirds of the mintmum organization prescribed by the Revised Statutes for cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments, yet it will enable the government to reorganize its artillery into seven regiments for coast defense and field artillery and its infantry into three battallon regiments without interfering with the strength of the cavalry. Our small army has in recent events, he says, behaved in a manner possible only to highly disciplined men under cool and judiclous commanders, but the paucity in number has necessitated great outlays in transportation to concentrate from remote places sufficient troops to act in an emergency at a single point.

Notwithstanding the great efforts made to Activitistanding the great efforts made to insure the success of the plan of recruiting Indian troops the result obtained has not been encouraging. The total number of deserters was 1,073, a decrease of 609 from the previous year, and it is hoped that recent legislation will further lower the record. The post exchanges are reported to have worked well.